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APR 16 2012

By: L. ARTHUR, Deptity

## Superior Court of the State of California County of San Diego, North County Division

RANCHO GUEJITO CORPORATION,

Pelitioner,

vs.

DECISION AFTER EVIDENTIARY HEARING
ON PETITION FOR WORKPLACE
VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS

Respondent.

On April 11, 2012, the Court conducted an evidentiary hearing on Rancho Guejito Corporation's petition for workplace violence restraining orders. The evidentiary hearing was conducted in Dept. N-29, Judge Robert P. Dahlquist presiding. Petitioner Rancho Guejito Corporation was represented at the hearing by its counsel, Gregory C. Kane. Respondent was present at the hearing, and was represented by his counsel, Steven P. McDonald. At the hearing, the Court heard testimony and received declarations and exhibits into evidence. At the conclusion of the hearing, the Court took the matter under submission.

The Court has carefully considered the evidence presented at the hearing, and is now prepared to render its decision.

-1-

The Court has determined that the legal requirements for issuance of a workplace violence restraining order have been satisfied in this case, and that a workplace violence restraining order should issue.

The relevant portion of Code of Civil Procedure section 527.8, subs. (j) provides: "If the judge finds by clear and convincing evidence that the respondent engaged in unlawful violence or made a credible threat of violence, an injunction shall issue prohibiting further unlawful violence or threats of violence."

In this case, the Court finds that respondent engaged in unlawful violence. One act of unlawful violence occurred on December 2, 2011, when went to the fenced-in property of Rancho Guejito Corporation ("Rancho Guejito"), obtained entry to property by subterfuge and then tried to force his way inside Rancho Guejito's offices. (Declaration of Jacqueline Soto, attached to Petition for Workplace Violence Restraining Orders, filed March 5, 2012)

The Court further finds that made a credible threat of violence. "Credible threat of violence" is defined to include a "course of conduct that would place a reasonable person in fear for his or her safety, or the safety of his or her immediate family, and that serves no legitimate purpose." Code of Civil Procedure section 527.8, subs. (b)(2). "Course of conduct is a pattern of conduct composed of a series of acts over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose, including following or stalking an employee to or from the place of work; entering the workplace; following an employee during hours of employment; making telephone calls to an employee; or sending correspondence to an employee by any means, including, but not limited to, the use of the public or private mails, interoffice mail, fax, or computer e-mail." Code of Civil Procedure section 527.8, subs. (b)(1).

was previously an independent consultant for Rancho Guejito.

provided professional rangeland management services to Rancho Guejito in 2006. He was terminated as a consultant to Rancho Guejito Corporation sometime prior to 2011. After he was terminated, he arranged a meeting with Rancho Guejito Chief Operating Officer Hank

Rupp and Rupp's assistant, Sheryl Barnett. The meeting was held at an off-site restaurant.
At the meeting, requested payment of more than \$300,000 for services and work
product. prior services had been rendered under written agreements calling for
payments in the range of \$4,000 to \$12,000.) Rupp did not agree to pay
became very angry and made statements that were considered by Rupp and Barnett to be
threatening. For example, said words to the effect that 'it would be a lot better if I
were your friend rather than your enemy." When Rupp asked for clarification, Perdue said
words to the effect of "you'll see." In the overall context of the circumstences, these
statements reasonably caused Rupp and Barnett to fear for their safety.
After the meeting, was directed by Rancho Guejito to have no further contact
with Rancho Guejito personnel but instead to direct all further communications to Rancho
Guejito's outside attorney. did not follow this directive. He continued to contact
Rancho Guejito personnel by telephone, e-mail and in person. When Rancho Guejito blocked
emails from regular e-mail account, changed his e-mail address and
continued to send e-mail to Rancho Guejito personnel.
It was in this context that went to the Rancho Guejito property on December 2,
2011. The property is fenced and secured. parked his car out of sight behind some
vegetation and approached the driveway gate on foot. Using subterfuge, he persuaded a
staff member, Jacqueline Soto, to open the gate. He then walked onto the property. He was
met by Soto outside of the office building. Soto did not know him. Perdue asked to see
Barnett. Soto moved toward the office building, and followed. Barnett saw some of
these events from her window, and partially opened the office door to identify to Soto
and to tell that she would not meet with him. Soto went inside the building.
followed her, and according to Soto, "tried to force his way inside the office." (Soto
Declaration at paragraph 4) However, Barnett managed to close and lock the door.
then left the property.

returned to Rancho Guejito's property on two subsequent occasions to retrieve certain items of personal property that he claimed belonged to him. On both subsequent occasions, confrontations between Perdue and Rancho Guejito's security officers occurred. At the hearing conducted on April 11, 2012, the parties presented significantly varying versions of these confrontations. The Court does not believe it is necessary to determine the exact sequence of events in each of these confrontations. The Court is satisfied that on each occasion, was needlessly eggressive and confrontational. In the context of the totality of the dircumstances (including the meeting at the restaurant, failure to honor Rancho Guejito's requests for Perdue to communicate only with Rancho Guejito's counsel, and the confrontation at Rancho Guejito's offices on December 2), conduct would be alarming to a reasonable person. His conduct "would place a reasonable person in fear for his or her safety." Code of Civil Procedure section 527.8, subs. (b)(2).

The Court has not summarized in this written decision all of the evidence presented at the April 11, 2012 hearing. Instead, the Court has briefly summarized enough of the evidence to illustrate some of the reasons for the Court's findings that engaged in unlawful violence and made a credible threat of violence, as those terms are defined by Code of Civil Procedure section 527.8.

Under controlling appellate authority, "CCP §527.8(j) must be read to include the requirement that the petitioner show that great or irreparable harm is likely to occur absent the injunction because the petitioner is required to make such a showing under CCP §527.8(e) to obtain a TRO." California Judges Benchguide, Injunctions Prohibiting Civil Harassment and Workplace/Postsecondary School Violence §20.41 citing Scripps Health v. Marin (1999) 72 Cal.App.4th 324, 334 -335. However, "[a] single threat of violence may be sufficient to establish a likelihood of future harm." Id. citing City of San Jose v. Garbett (2010) 190 Cal.App.4th 526, 542 - 543.

In this case, the Court finds that great or irreparable harm is likely to occur in the absence of a workplace violence restraining order because has demonstrated a

history of alarming conduct, including the making of threats, gaining access to Rancho Guejito's property by deception, attempting to force his way into Rancho Guejito's offices, disregarding directives to have no contact with Rancho Guejito personnel, changing e-mail addresses to avoid Rancho Guejito's electronic blocking of unwanted e-mails, and confrontations with Rancho Guejito's security officers. Under the totality of the circumstances of this case, it is reasonable to conclude that there is a high likelihood of future harm if a restraining order is not issued.

The Court notes that version of events is somewhat different from those of the Rancho Guejito witnesses. Neither side's version of events is entirely credible in every respect but, on balance, Perdue's version of events is less credible than the Rancho Guejito witnesses, particularly as to the events of December 2, 2011, when gained access to Rancho Guejito's property by subterfuge and then tried to force his way Into the Rancho Guejito offices.

In opposing the issuance of a restraining order, argues that Rancho Guejito has sought the issuance of a restraining order in order to prevent from exercising his constitutionally-protected right of free speech and right to petition the government for redress of grievances. It is true that some of the actions taken by after the October 2011 restaurant meeting are constitutionally protected activities. However, the Court is not relying on any of those activities as a basis for issuing the restraining order, and the restraining order will have no impact on constitutionally-protected activities. It is free to talk to the press; he is free to convey information to governmental agencies; and he is free to petition the government for redress. But he is not free to trespass onto Rancho Guejito's property or to harass Rancho Guejito's personnel.

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-5-

The Court will issue the Workplace Violence Restraining Order After Hearing on the Judicial Council form.

DATED: April 16, 2012

Robert P. Dahlquist Judge of the Superior Court

-6.